

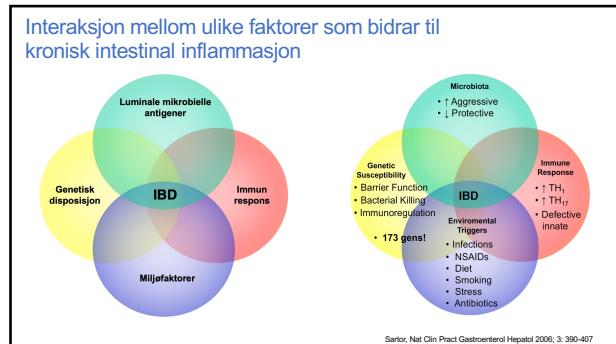
Medisinsk behandling av IBD

Jørgen Jahnsen

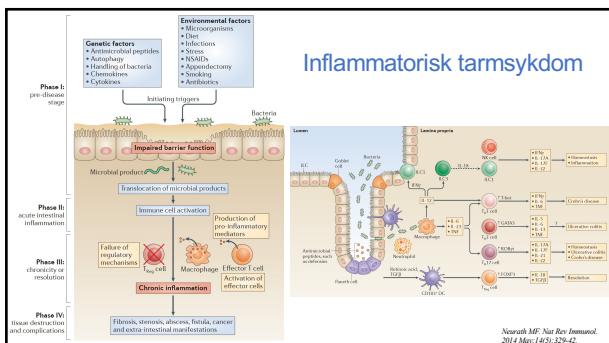
AKERSHUS UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

UfO University of Oslo

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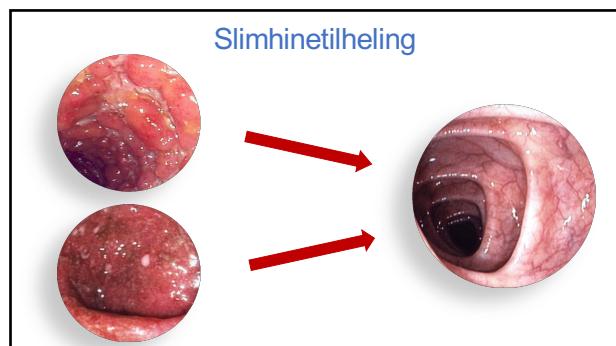
3

- ### Vurdering av sykdomsaktivitet hos pasienter med IBD
- Kliniske indeks
 - Crohn's Disease Activity Index (CDAI)
 - Harvey-Bradshaw Index (HBI)
 - Mayo-score
 - Endosopi
 - Histologi
 - Calprotectin i feces - FeCal-test
 - C-reactive protein (CRP)
 - Magnetisk resonans tomografi (MR)
 - Ultralyd

4

- ### Behandlingsmål
- Rask sykdomskontroll / klinisk remisjon
 - Vedvarende behandlingseffekt / forhindre tilbakefall
 - Bedring av livskvalitet
 - Slimhinetilheling
 - Unngå sykehusinnleggelser
 - Unngå kirurgi
 - Redusere bruk av steroider
 - Akseptabel sikkerhetsprofil av behandlingen på kort og lang sikt

5



6

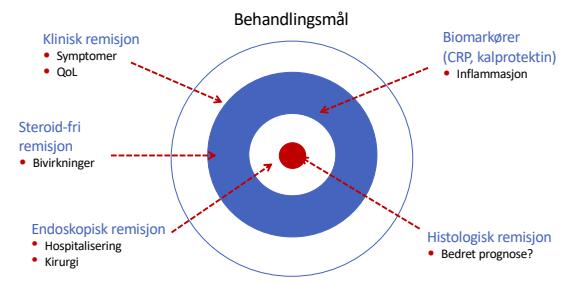
Det er i en rekke studier vist at slimhinnnetilheling medfører:

- Redusert behov for steroider (steroidfri remisjon)
- Vedvarende klinisk remisjon
- Bedre livskvalitet
- Færre sykehussinleggelse
- Nedsatt antall kolektomier og tarmreseksjoner
- Redusert risiko for kolorektal kreft (UC)

Rutter et al 2004, Rutgeerts et al 2006, Ardizzone et al 2006, Sculzler et al 2009, Neurath et al 2012 & mange andre

7

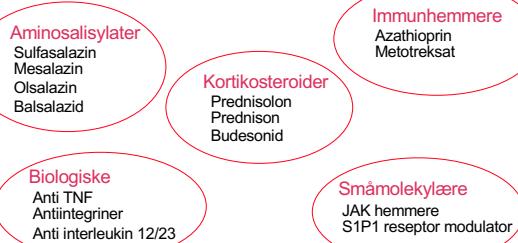
Treat-to-target tilnærming ved IBD



Lundin K.E.A. og Johnsen J. Indremedin bind 1, 2017, 345-56, ISBN 978-82-412-0763-1

8

Medikamenter for behandling av IBD



9

Medikamenter for behandling av IBD



10

5-Aminosalicylates (5-ASAs)

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| • Mesalazine | • Balsalazide | • Sulfasalazine |
| - Asacol | - Colazid | - Salazopyrin-EN |
| - Mesalal | | |
| - Mezavant | | |
| - Pentasa | | |
| - Salofalk | | |
| | • Olsalazine | |
| | - Dipentum | |

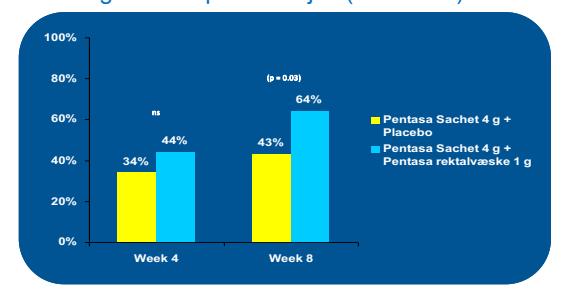


Svartz. Acta Med Scand 1942;110:577-598

Tabletter – Granulat – Stikkpiller – Rektal skum – Klister

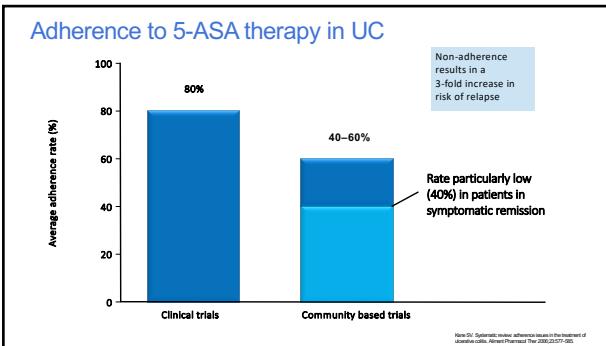
11

Klinisk og endoskopisk remisjon (UCDAI ≤1)

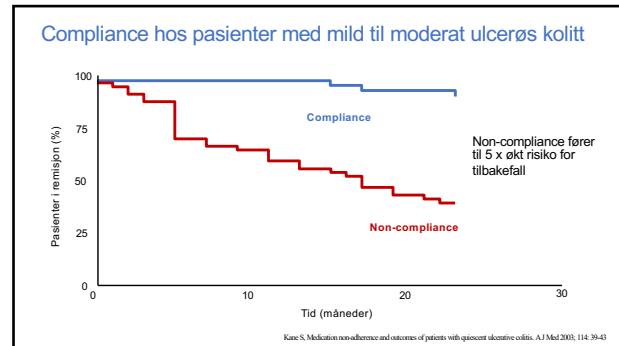


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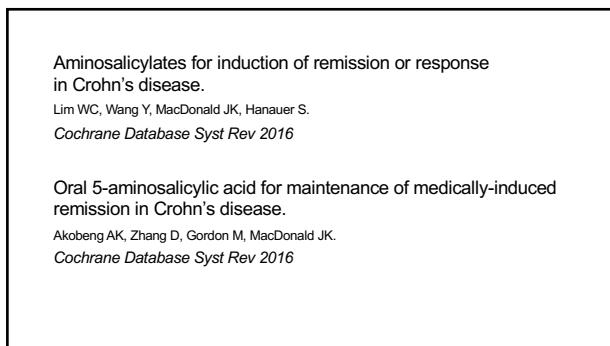
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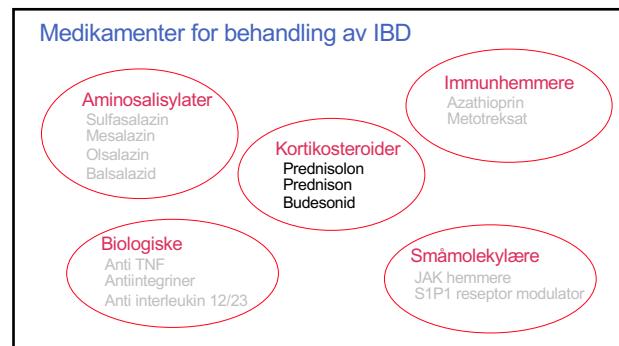
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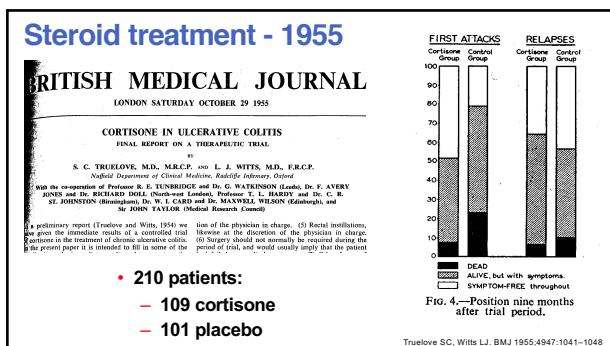
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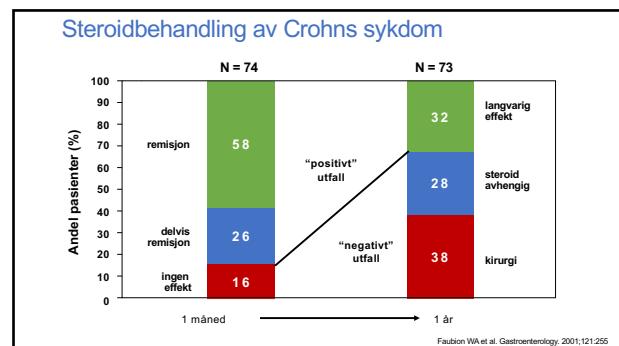
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16

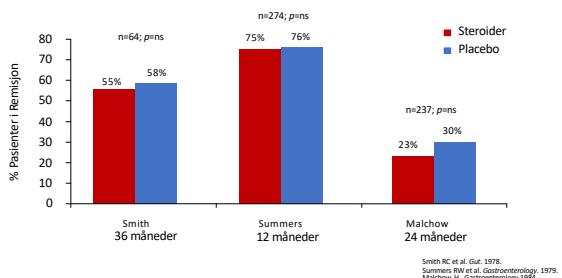


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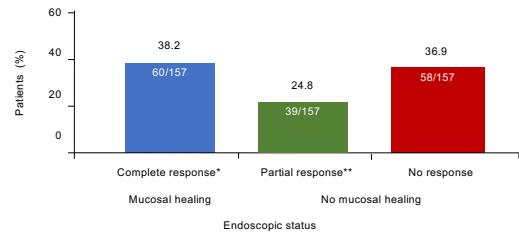
18

Kortikosteroider: Opprettholde Remisjon



19

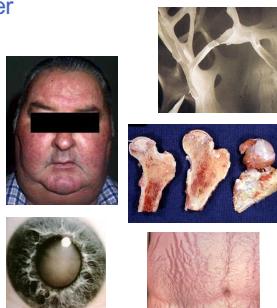
Clinical response and mucosal healing after the first course with corticosteroids in moderate to severe ulcerative colitis



20

Kortikosteroider - bivirkninger

- Osteoporose
- Økt risiko for infeksjoner
- Ødemer
- Cushing syndrome
- Katarakt / glaukom
- Hemmet vekst
- Striae
- Diabetes
- Hjerte / kar komplikasjoner
- Mentale og psykiske reaksjoner



Steroider har fortsatt en plass i behandlingen av IBD

- Konvensjonelle steroider
 - Lav pris
 - Enkle å bruke
 - Virker hos de fleste
 - Raskt innsettende effekt
- Steroider med begrenset systemefekt
 - Mindre bivirkninger

21

22

Medikamenter for behandling av IBD



23

Hva vet vi om azathioprin?

- Utbredt bruk ved IBD
- Opprettholder remisjon
- Steroidsparende
- Kan føre til slimhinnetilheling
- Billig
- Hindrer eller forsinker utvikling av immunogeniteten med dannelse av antistoffer mot biologiske legemidler (anti TNFs)
- Dårlig tolerert av ca. 1/3 av pasientene
- Økt risiko for lymfom og NMSC

24

Medikamenter for behandling av IBD

Aminosalisylater
Sulfasalazin
Mesalazin
Olsalazin
Balsalazid

Kortikosteroider
Prednisolon
Prednison
Budesonid

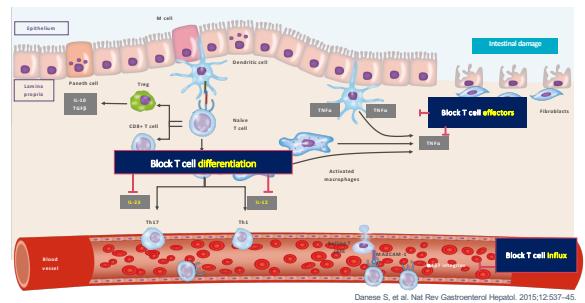
Biologiske
Anti TNF
Antiinteggriner
Anti interleukin 12/23

Immunhemmere
Azathioprin
Metotreksat

Småmolekylære
JAK hemmere
S1P1 receptor modulator

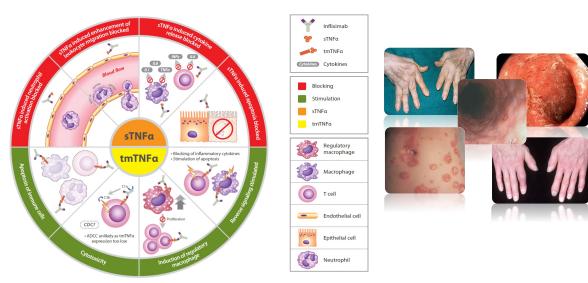
25

Ulike virkningsmekanismer og angrepspunkt



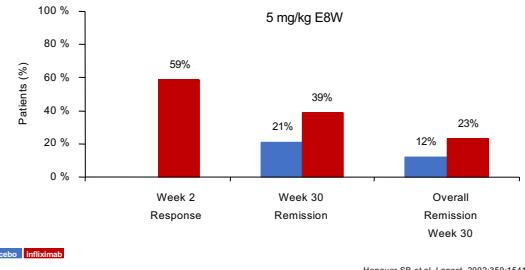
26

Mechanism of Action of Infliximab



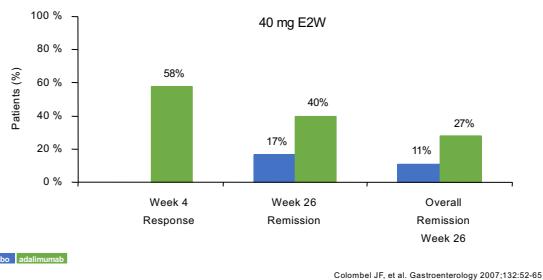
27

ACCENT 1: Induction and maintenance treatment with IFX



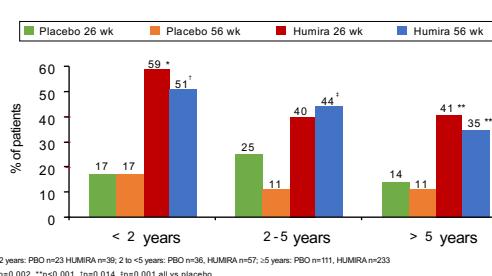
28

CHARM: Induction and maintenance treatment with ADA

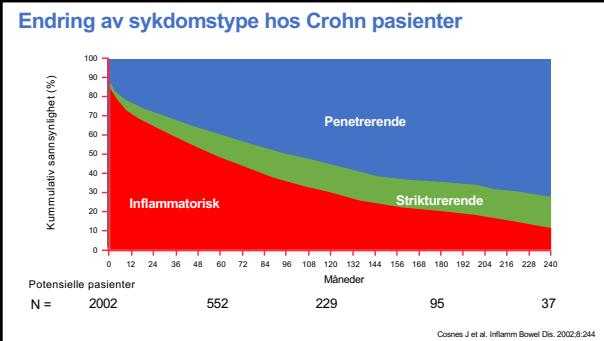


29

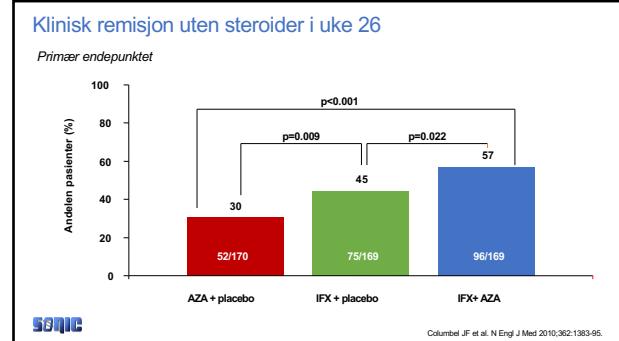
Remission at week 26 and 56 by Duration of Crohns Disease



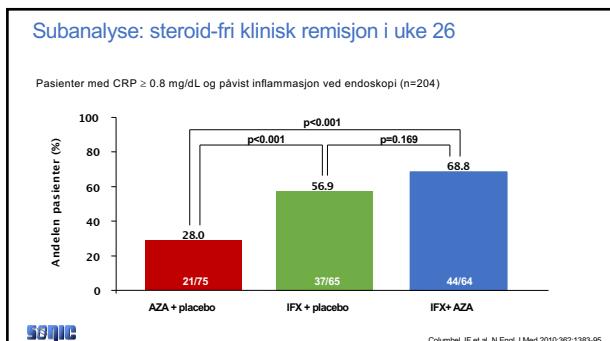
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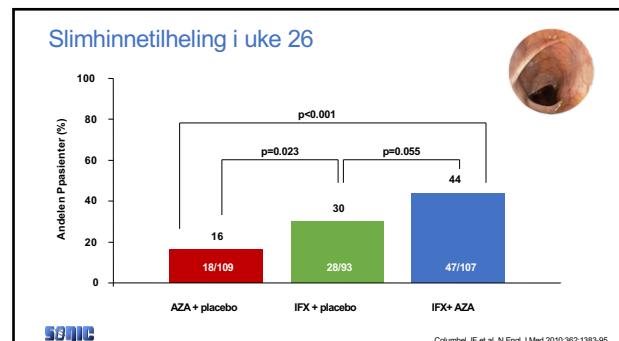
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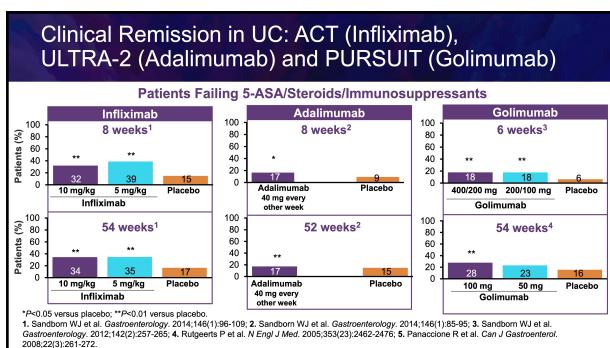
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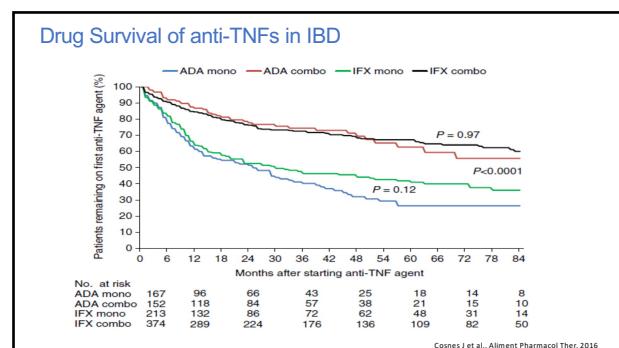
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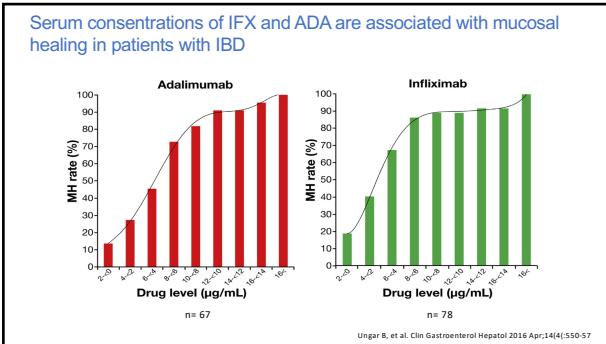
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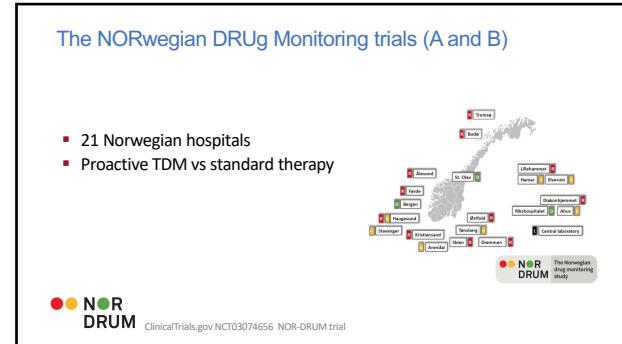
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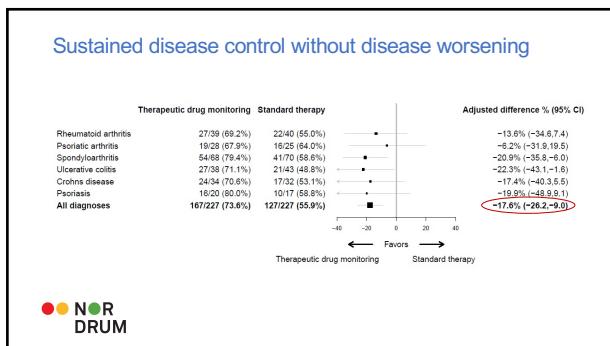
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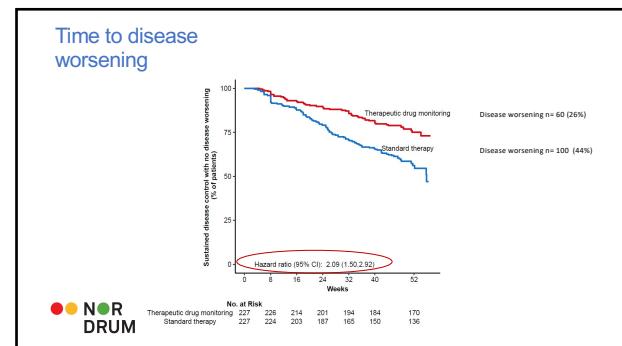
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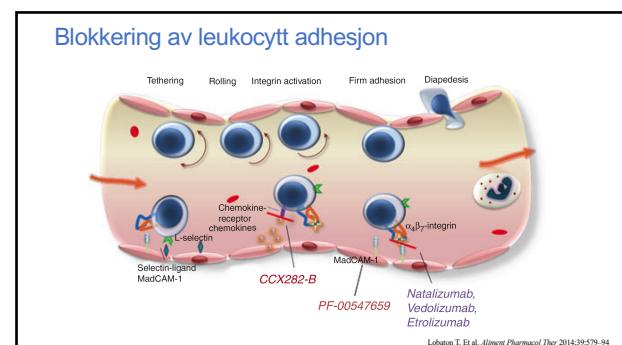


40

Target anti-TNF trough concentrations at maintenance

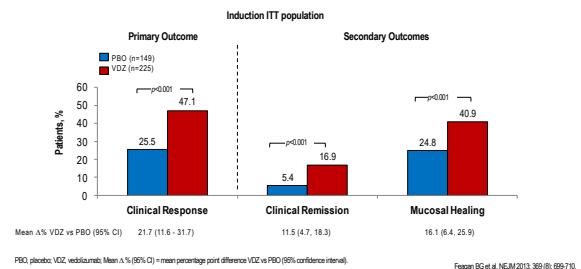
Drug	AGA 2017 $\mu\text{g/ml}$	Australian 2017 $\mu\text{g/ml}$	Expert panel 2019 $\mu\text{g/ml}$
Infliximab	≥ 5	3-8 Luminal disease	Remission: > 3 Active disease: > 10 before abandoning drug
Adalimumab	≥ 7.5	5-12 Luminal disease	Remission: > 5 Active disease: > 10 before abandoning drug
Golimumab		Not stated	> 1
Certolizumab pegol	≥ 20	Not stated	> 15

41



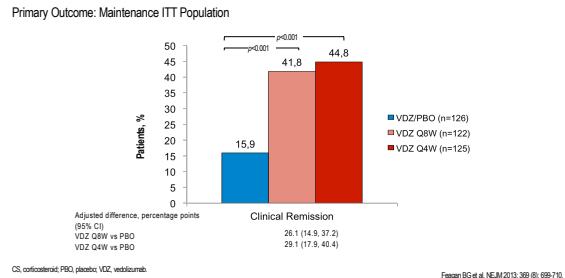
42

Vedolizumab in Ulcerative Colitis Induction Phase: Outcomes at Week 6



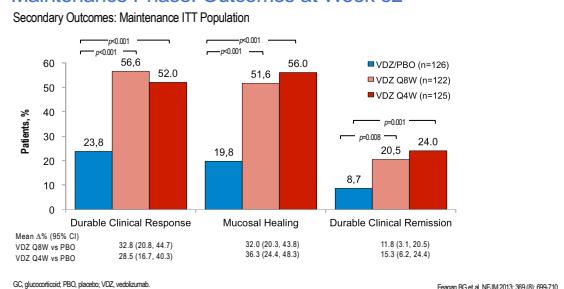
43

Vedolizumab in Ulcerative Colitis Maintenance Phase: Outcomes at Week 52



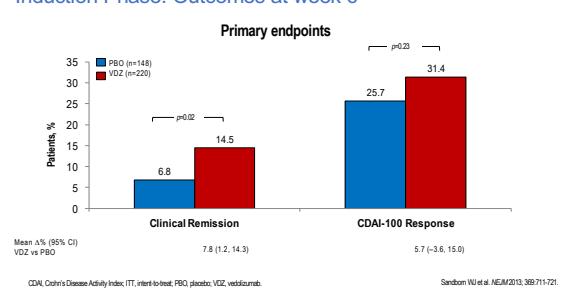
44

Vedolizumab in Ulcerative Colitis Maintenance Phase: Outcomes at Week 52



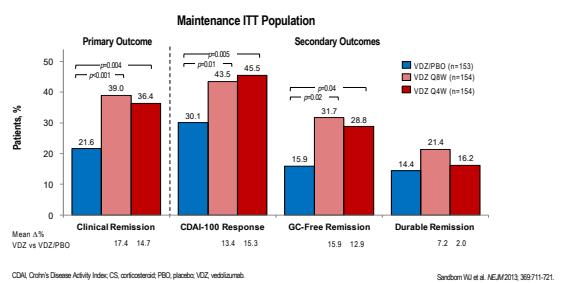
45

Vedolizumab in Crohn's Disease Induction Phase: Outcomes at week 6



46

Vedolizumab in Crohn's Disease Maintenance Phase: Outcomes at week 52

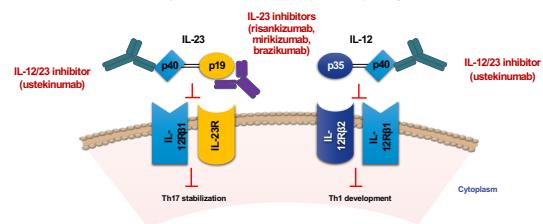


47

Inhibition of IL-12 and IL-23

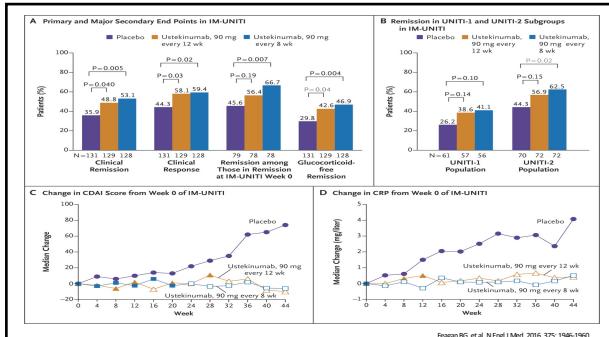
IL-12/23 inhibitors target the p40 subunit shared by both cytokines;
IL-23-selective inhibitors target the p19 subunit of IL-23¹⁻³

- IL-12 and IL-23 influence the development of Th1 and Th17 cell responses, respectively

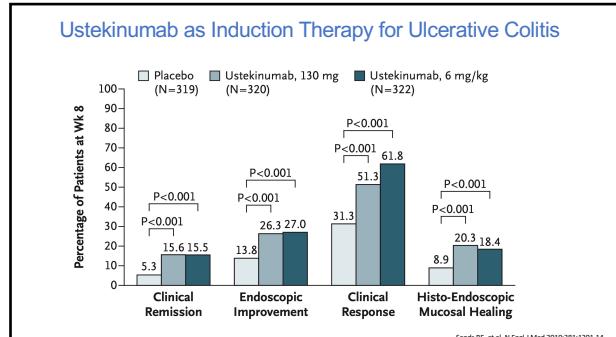


¹: Tang MW et al. Nat Med. 2015;21:719-729. ²: Benson JM et al. Nat Biotechnol. 2011;29:615-624. ³: Sands BE. Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2016;12(10):784-785.

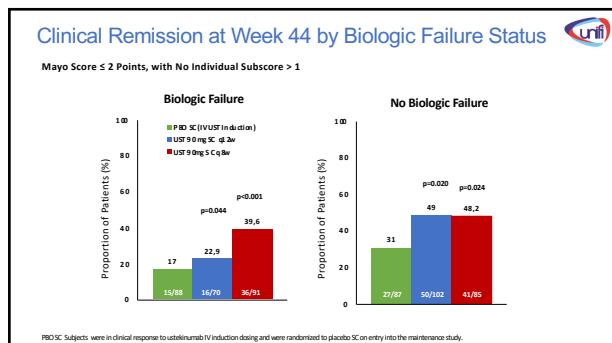
48



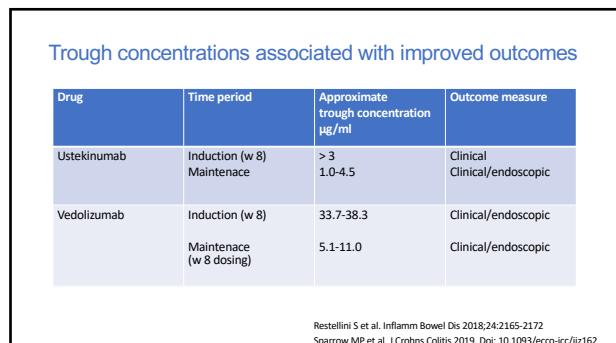
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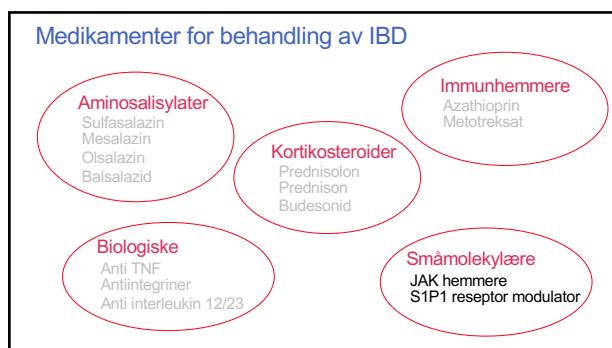
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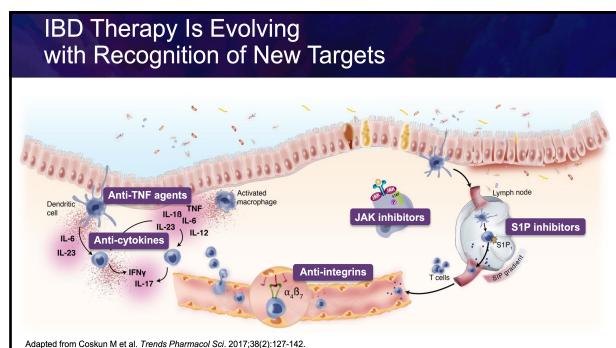
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52

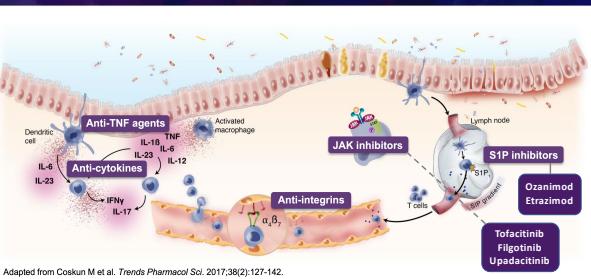


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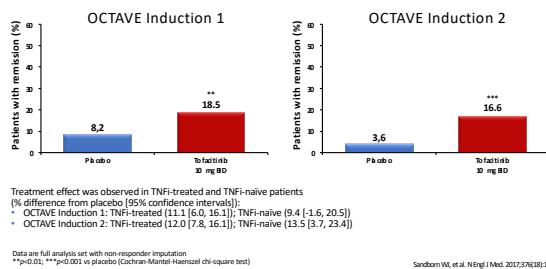
54

IBD Therapy Is Evolving with Recognition of New Targets



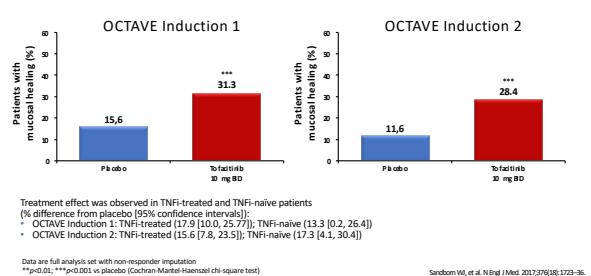
55

Primary endpoint: Remission at Week 8



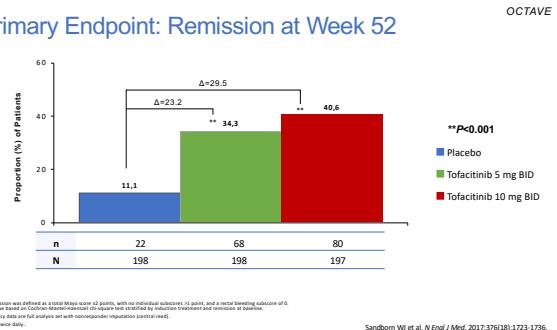
56

Key Secondary Endpoint: Mucosal healing at Week 8



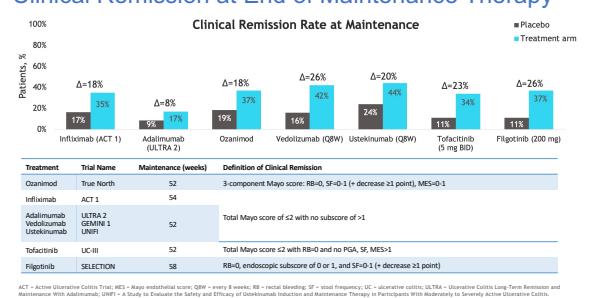
57

Primary Endpoint: Remission at Week 52



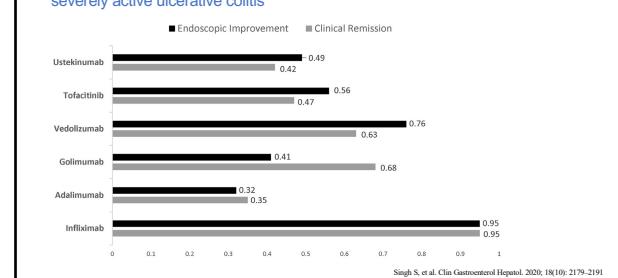
58

Clinical Remission at End of Maintenance Therapy



59

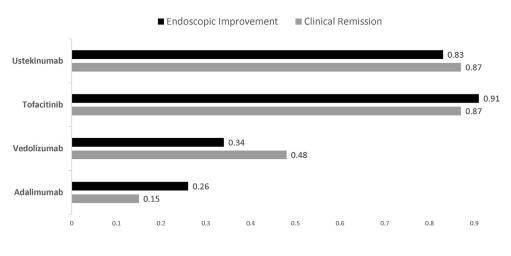
Relative efficacy of different interventions for induction of clinical remission and endoscopic improvement in biologic-naïve patients with moderate to severely active ulcerative colitis



60

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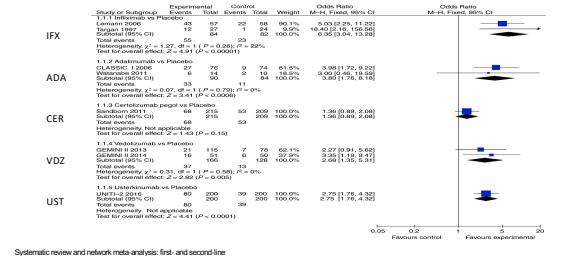
Relative efficacy of different interventions for induction of clinical remission and endoscopic improvement in patients with moderate to severely active ulcerative colitis with prior exposure to TNF_α antagonists.



Singh S, et al. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2020; 18(10): 2179-2191

61

Efficacy of pharmacological agents in biologic-naïve patients with moderate-severe Crohn's disease for induction of clinical remission

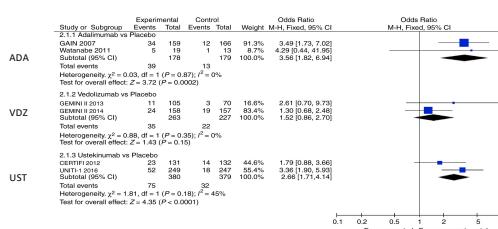


Systematic review and network meta-analysis: first- and second-line biologic therapies for moderate-severe Crohn's disease

Singh S, et al. Alimentary Pharmacology & Therapeutics, Volume: 48, Issue: 4, Pages: 394-409

62

Efficacy of pharmacological agents for moderate-severe Crohn's disease in patients with prior exposure to anti-TNF agents for induction of clinical remission

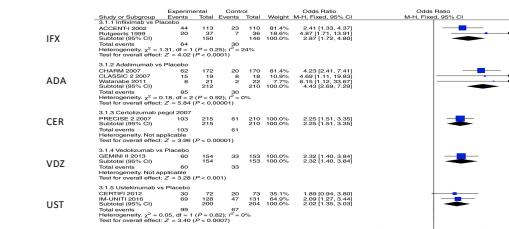


Systematic review and network meta-analysis: first- and second-line biologic therapies for moderate-severe Crohn's disease

Singh S, et al. Alimentary Pharmacology & Therapeutics, Volume: 48, Issue: 4, Pages: 394-409

63

Efficacy of pharmacological agents for moderate-severe Crohn's disease for maintenance of remission



Systematic review and network meta-analysis: first- and second-line biologic therapies for moderate-severe Crohn's disease

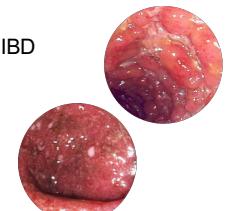
Singh S, et al. Alimentary Pharmacology & Therapeutics, Volume: 48, Issue: 4, Pages: 394-409

64

Jernmangelanemi ved IBD

Jernmangelanemi er det vanligste ekstraintestinale manifestasjonen ved IBD

- Affiserer 36-76%
- Lavt innatt
- Nedsett absorpsjon fra tarmen
 - Crohns sykdom (L4)
 - Inflammasjon
- Kontinuerlig blodtap
 - Synlig (ulceros kolitt)
 - Usynlig (Crohns sykdom)



Stein J et al. Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol 2010;7:599-610

65

66

11

Prevalensen av anemi og jermangel hos IBD pasienter i Skandinavia (n=429)

- Total prevalens: 19% (95% Kl: 16-23%)
 - Crohns sykdom > ulcerøs kolitt ($p=0.01$)
- Årsaker til anemi
 - Jermangel (20%)
 - Kronisk inflamasjon (12%)
 - Både jermangel og kronisk inflamasjon (68%)
 - Folat eller B₁₂ mangel (< 5%)
- Jermangel: 35 % (95% Kl: 31-40%)

Bager P et al. Scand J Gastroenterol 2011 Mar;46(3):304-9.

67

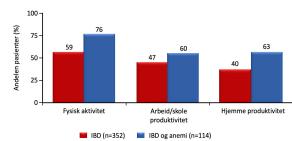
Betydningen av jermangelanemi ved IBD

- Symptomer ved jermangelanemi kan være uspesifikke og overlappe symptomer relatert til IBD

- Påvirker
 - Livskvalitet
 - Arbeidsevne
 - Fysisk aktivitet
 - Risiko for hospitalisering og økte helsekostnader

- Symptomer ved jermangelanemi, som fatigue, kan medføre redusert livskvalitet og arbeidskapasitet samt økt hospitalisering

Virkningen av fatigue på produktivitet og fysiske aktivitet hos IBD pasienter med eller uten anemi



Stein J et al. Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol 2010;7:598-610
Darone S et al. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol 2014;26:1385-1391
Cappellini MD et al. Am J Hematol 2017;92:1068-1078

68

Anemi og jermangel

- WHO:
 - Kvinner: Hb 12,0 g/dL (7,45 mmol/dL), Hematokrit 36%
 - Menn: Hb 13,0 g/dL (8,07 mmol/dL), Hematokrit 39%
- ECCO konsensus vedrørende jermangel ved IBD 2015:
 - Aktiv inflamasjon: Ferritin < 100 µg/L
 - Fravær av aktiv inflamasjon: Ferritin < 30 µg/L

69

Klassifikasjon av Jermangelanemi: Absolutt vs. Funksjonell Jermangel^{1,2}

Absolutt jermangel: Lave totale jernlagre i kroppen som følge av nedsatt inntak av jern eller blødning

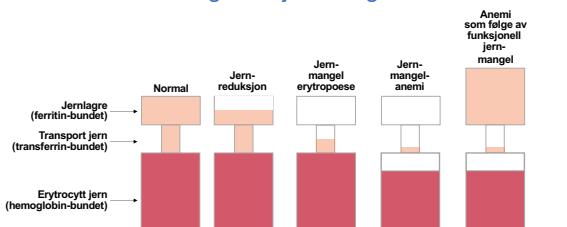
Funksjonell jermangel: Kroppe totale jernlagre er normale eller økt, men tilgangen på jern fra jernlagrene er nedsatt og erytropesen er hemmet

– Kan oppstå som følge av inflamasjon og malignitet

1. Seiden P, Shander A. *Basics of blood management*. 2nd ed. Wiley Blackwell; New Jersey, NJ: 2013.
2. National Comprehensive Cancer Network. *Cancer- and chemotherapy-induced anemia*. Version 2. 2018.

70

Ulike stadier i utviklingen av jermangelanemi



71

Diagnostikk

Screening for jermangel / jermangelanemi ved IBD:

- Blodprøver: Hemoglobin, MCV, s-ferritin, CRP
- Hver 6-12 måned hos pasienter i klinisk remisjon og ikke tidligere fått påvist jermangel eller jermangelanemi.
- Hver 3 måned hvis aktiv inflamasjon



Dignass A, Journal of Crohns and Colitis, 2015, 1-12

72

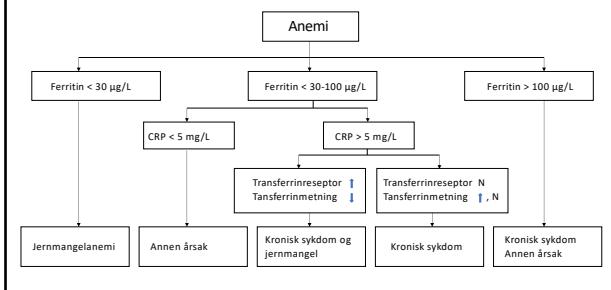
Diagnostikk

Mer pålitelige analyser ved aktiv inflamasjon eller pågående jernbehandling:

- Transferrinreceptor
- Tranferrinmetning
- S-transferrinreceptor / log ferritin
- Retikulocytthemoglobin

73

Algoritme for utredning av jernmangelanemi ved IBD



74

Jernmangelanemi: Behandlingsprinsipper

Mål: Normalisere hemoglobinkonsentrasjonen og gjenopprette jernlagrene samt redusere risikoen for tilbakefall

Behandlingsalternativer for jernmangelanemi:

- Oral jerntilskudd
- Intravenøst jern
- Blodtransfusjon

75

Forenklet skjema for dosering av iv jern

Hemoglobin g/dL	Kroppsvekt < 70 kg	Kroppsvekt > 70 kg
10-12 kvinner	1000 mg	1500 mg
10-13 menn		
7-10	1500 mg	2000 mg

$$\text{Jernmangel (mg)} = [\text{KV} \times (\text{mål Hb} - \text{aktuell Hb})] \times 2.4 + \text{jernlager (500-1000)}$$

Dignass A. Journal of Crohn's and Colitis, 2015, 1-12

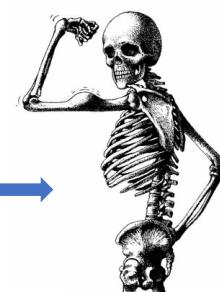
76

Forenklet skjema for dosering av iv jern

Hemoglobin g/dL	Kroppsvekt < 70 kg	Kroppsvekt > 70 kg
> 10	1000 mg	1500 mg
7-10	1500 mg	2000 mg

77

Inflammatorisk tarmsykdom og metabolsk beinsykdom


AKERSHUS UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
UiO University of Oslo

78

Metabolsk beinsykdom og IBD

Prevalens

- 20 – 50%

Mulige årsaker

- Kortikosteroider

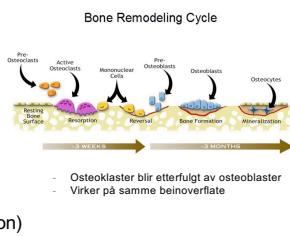
- Vitamin D mangel og forstyrrelser i kalsium metabolismen

- Kjønnshormon mangler

- Røyking

- Dårlig ernæringsstatus

- Sykdomsaktivitet (inflammasjon)



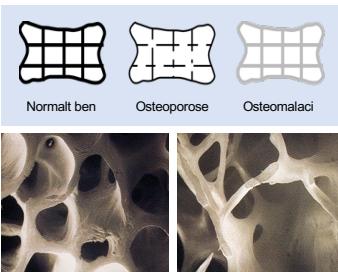
Harbord M et al. Journal of Crohn's and Colitis, 2016; 239-254
Jahnsen J et al. Gut, 1997;40(3):313-9.



79

80

Osteoporose vs. osteomalaci



Osteoporose

Definisjon:

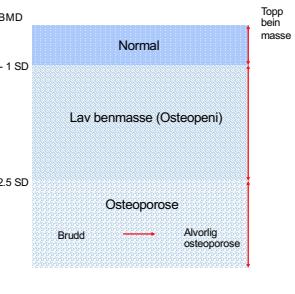
- Osteoporose er en sykdom karakterisert ved nedsett benmasse og endret mikroarkitektur, hvilket medfører redusert styrke av skjelettet og derfor økt risiko for brudd

Z-score

Målt BMD – Normal BMD (alders- og kjønns matchet)
SD av normal BMD

T-score

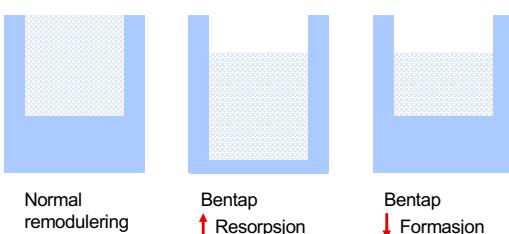
Målt BMD – Normal BMD (unge voksne)
SD av normal BMD



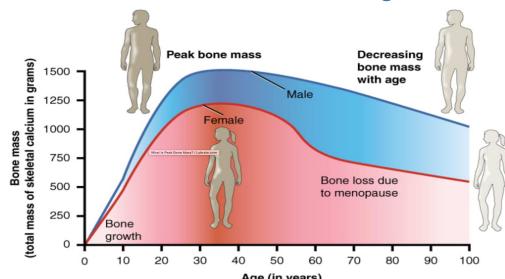
81

82

Årsaker til bentap



Evolution of bone mass with age

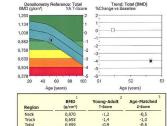


83

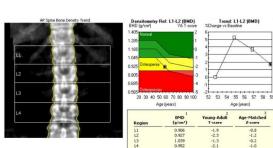
84

DXA – Dual energy X-ray absorptiometry

Venstre hofte



Ryggsoyen



Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology

Taylor & Francis

Vitamin D deficiency in inflammatory bowel disease: prevalence and predictors in a Norwegian outpatient population

Stein Oskar Frigstad, Marte Heivik, Jørgen Johnsen, Sandra Rinne Dahl, Milada Cvančarová, Tore Grimstad, Ingrid Prytz Berst, Gert Huppertz-Hauss, Øistein Hovde, Roald Torp, Tomm Bernkleiv, Bjørn Moun & Lars-Petter Jelsness-Jørgensen

49% (200/408) pasienter hadde 25-Hydroksyvitamin D konsentrasjon <50 nmol/L

85

86

Vitamin D status

25-Hydroksyvitamin vitamin D

Vitamin D mangel

- < 50 nmol/L (20 ng/mL)

Vitamin D insuffisens

- 50 - 74 nmol/L (21 and 29 ng/mL)

Normal verdi

- 75 - 250 nmol/L (30 and 100 ng/mL)

87

88

Takk for
oppmerksomheten!

